

~~A method of measuring the propagation~~ Propagation  
time  $T_p$  of ~~a signal, in particular~~ an ultrasound signal,  
between two spaced-apart transducers constituting an  
emitter and a receiver is measured. The emitter  
transducer is subjected to an excitation signal of  
~~comprising~~  $n$  successive pulses of period  $T_e$  giving rise  
to an ultrasound signal being emitted towards the  
receiver transducer which receives - the The ultrasound  
signal generating and outputting ~~generates~~ a receive  
signal ~~which is output by the receiver transducer~~. A  
measurement of an intermediate propagation time  $T_{int}$  is  
started when the emitter transducer begins to be excited.  
The receive signal ~~output by the receiver transducer~~ is  
detected and the oscillations in ~~said~~ the receive signal  
are counted. Measurement of the intermediate propagation  
time  $T_{int}$  is stopped when an  $i^{th}$  oscillation is detected.  
The propagation time  $T_p$  ~~of the signal~~ is determined by  
taking the difference  $T_{int} - i \times T_e$ . Advantageously,  
measurement of ~~the intermediate propagation time~~  $T_{int}$  is  
stopped for an  $i^{th}$  oscillation of the receive signal that  
corresponds to the receive signal being at a maximum  
amplitude.